





# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 11, 1856.

The Journal is very fond, when speaking of the American party, to classify it as one of the most remarkable political organizations that this country has yet produced. Remarkable for the binding hold with which it embraces its members, for the tenacity with which it maintains its principles, and for the perfect secrecy which it arranges its forces and brings its voters to the polls.—Herald.

Will the Herald adduce as proof of the tenacity with which the "American" party maintains its principles, the flat repudiation of the only national principle of the Philadelphia platform by the whole order North? Will it adduce the repudiation of the anti-Catholic portion in many of the States South? Will it adduce the strict secrecy maintained in some States—the comparative secrecy in others, and the ostensible publicity in others. Will it point to that "invincible" party in the House—the Southern men forced to repudiate their Northern "brethren," who go almost unanimously for Banks, the abolitionist? We had heard much about Know-Nothing victories at the North. How many men whose elections were heralded as triumphs can be brought up to vote for a national "American." Let the ballottings in the House show. There never was in any party, at so early a stage in its history, such unmistakable evidences of dissolution.

But we question if ever there was a party organization so complete as that of our present opponents. It is good to learn even from our enemies, and circumstances are teaching the Democrats the necessity of more concert of action.

Since, in the fall of 1854, the Know Nothing order became a power in town, it has run candidates for every office in town voted for by the people—Commissioners of Town—Commissioners of Navigation, and even Constables. This we have upon undoubted authority, and we do not think any candid member of the order or party will think of denying it. This we have asserted and assert again because it is so, and every body knows it. It is with elections that party organizations have to do, and it is to elective officers we have referred. As to the employees of the town we are not fully posted and therefore have said nothing about them.

Previously to that time such was not the course of parties as every body knows.

Perhaps the Herald will find that in this, as in most other cases, all its loud talking amounts to just nothing at all. Sound and fury meaning—sound and fury. The statement made by the Journal is simply a statement of notorious facts.

From the Daily Journal, 8th inst.

Democracy and Anti-Slavery.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Democratic meeting on Friday night last, a meeting is to be held to-morrow evening, the 8th of January, for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Association in this place. The want of some more efficient organization has been long felt. Local politics have never previously been made an issue, and the town and county combined having always given so large a political preponderance to the Democratic party, that this, although felt had not been regarded as imperative. But a new state of affairs has arisen. Without the agency of the Democratic party, nay without its wish, every office, even the slightest, has been made a political issue in town, while a party organized as no party ever before was organized in the U. States, is straining every nerve for the overthrow of the Democratic party and its principles. Are the Democrats to lose all the strength of union and concert of action, while the most bitter opponents of their principles are acting together as one man, or are they to meet together, consult together, organize together and act together? Are Democrats to stand apart, or are they all to use their best efforts for the success of their principles and the perpetuity of their party, so essential as every true Democrat believes, to the safety of their country? Are they to allow any little personal feelings to influence them on great questions of public principle? Surely not. On the contrary we believe that the spirit of Democratic unity is stronger and firmer than it has been for years—that the threat of danger to the party has brought forward men usually inclined to take an active part in politics, and given to that party a vitality and energy which opposition could alone awaken.

Let us meet together as Democrats, as lovers of the constitution, and invite all true lovers of that sacred instrument, to rally under our glorious standard.

From the Daily Journal, 9th inst.

The Democratic Association.

The Democratic Association of the town of Wilmington was organized last night, over one hundred Democrats having immediately enrolled their names. Dr. J. D. Bellamy was elected President by acclamation, and a committee appointed to prepare a constitution and bye-laws for the association, to be submitted to a subsequent meeting.

The association is now formed. It will go on in its quiet way, appealing to the judgments of men in favor of Democratic principles, disseminating Democratic truth, promoting Democratic harmony, and furthering Democratic success. It will bring Democratic men together—enable them to compare notes and see how they stand—how truth may be best upheld and error best combated. It is a good move, and worthy the support and fostering care of every believer in Democratic principles.

We suppose some little carping will be set up about this move for Democratic organization, but that will pass as the idle winds—the Democrats understand each other and themselves. They organize freely and openly, as they have always done, and they will never turn to the right hand nor to the left—neither more one mile slower or faster for all the puny attacks that may be made upon them. They have taken their stand not a minute too soon, neither will they relax their energies until their peaceful battle be won.

Let us look at something amusing. This time last year, at a period of political quiet, the whole town seemed afflicted with an eruptive disease, every lamp post and street corner was broken out with patches, three-cornered and all sorts of cornered, calling together, night after night, week after week, month after month, the members of a secret political order to meet in secret nightly council. And yet now, forsooth, on the eve of great national political movements, when the Democratic party meets together openly for the interchange of views, and the formation of a more perfect organization, a hub-bub is raised by the organ of this very order, as though the Democrats were doing something monstrous! We can add no force to the mere statement of these facts. "Impudence," and all such hackneyed phrases, used by our opponents, are out of our line, and they would so feebly characterize the absurdity of the whole affair that, despairing of being able to do justice to the occasion, we leave it to speak for itself.

There was no organization of the House on Monday, nor any nearer approximation than formerly, nor, indeed, as near as on some previous occasions. The House adjourned over until to-day, (Wednesday) so that we may very safely at this present time report "no Speaker." It is bad, but we can't help it. We have an abiding faith that it will all come straight somehow. The last vote stood 99 for Banks, 79 for Richardson, 30 for Fuller, 9 for Pennington, and 6 scattering. Necessary to a choice 109.

Within a year or two, since the advent of "Sam," the Democrats have been defeated in every Northern State almost, and the victories over the party of the administration paraded as K. N. triumphs, and as proofs of the invincibility of "Sam." Virginia broke that prestige, and the South followed suit with the two exceptions of Kentucky and Maryland. Well, now, Congress has assembled and the fruits of "Sam's" invincibility at the North are apparent—the fruits of the very victories over his organs at the South. It was glorious fun to rejoice over the defeats sustained by the Democrats—it was mighty nice to talk of the victories of the invincible "Sam," but when the character of these victories is shown by the avowed opinions and known conduct of the victors, in the House of Representatives, the time is changed and the responsibility attempted to be shifted off. It is true, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, and Vermont, and Massachusetts, etc., etc., were all claimed as for "Sam," but when "Sam's" men, so triumphing in these States, show themselves to be bitter Abolitionists, then Sam is not at all responsible. What sort of a course is this? What does it amount to? Either Sam's Southern organs rejoiced over Abolition victories or they did not. If they did, nothing need be said. If they did not, if the victories were in truth Know-Nothing or "American" as they call them, then the persons elected must really and truly represent that party at the North, and it is nonsense to say that they do not.

The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans cannot be allowed to pass without carrying the mind back to the great achievement of January, 1815, as well as to the great men by whom that achievement was accomplished. We may say that General Jackson was as a leader, it would be unjust to appropriate to him all the greatness of the day. They were all great men—those noble volunteers, farmers and hunters, men from the south-west and the north-west, who rallied around Andrew Jackson at the call of their country, and with their tried rifles, drove back the flower of the English Infantry. All honor to "the nameless demi-gods," and all honor and glory to him, the chief and representative man of that noble band, who lived long years afterwards to breast as fierce a fight and triumph over a more formidable foe in the arena of statesmanship. And in this last conflict his victory was even more signal than in the first. In both cases he had the people with him, because he was with the people, and all the rancor of opposition failed to hurt him. The passing sports or combinations of factious politicians melted away in the presence of the nation, as did the invaders of New Orleans before the fire of the Western rifles.

A very excited contest took place in Wilmington, N. C. a week or two since, for town officers. Between the American and anti-American parties. Both parties held meetings nearly every night, where rallying speeches were made by the respective leaders, and both parties appeared sanguine of success. It is said the anti-Americans spent near ten thousand dollars in electioneering purposes. The Americans succeeded in electing their whole ticket, by an average majority of 15 or 20 votes.—Greensboro' Patriot.

Who has been stuffing the Patriot so outrageously, or has that seditious paper gone crazy on its own hook. By the "anti-Americans" we suppose it means the anti-Know-Nothing. "It is said" they "spent near ten thousand dollars for electioneering purposes." Who could be such a fool as to say any such thing and expect to be believed. Ten thousand of bricks or coppers would be as near the thing. Our opponents are the richer crowd, and have the most money to spend, but we doubt if they spent anything like ten thousand dollars. We have heard a good deal of talk about spending money, and we know how completely ridiculous it has been, so far as the Democrats are concerned. It is as much as they can do to pay the necessary expenses of meetings, etc., but they always do pay them.

The Foreign news by the Arago, Havre steamer, at New York on Sunday evening, is not particularly important. We do not think it favorable to peace, the most ominous feature being the recession of British consuls from 91 to 88.

The previous rise had been due to the prospect of an early adjustment of the Eastern war. This prospect must have been greatly weakened to have caused so serious a decline. It is said also that Nesselrode remarked, in a recent interview with the Prussian Ambassador, that Russia would never treat for peace while a single foreign soldier remained on her territory. Accounts from the Crimea represent that the British army will be divided next spring into two corps, and placed under the command of Generals Campbell and Eyre, which would certainly be good appointments.

Breadstuffs rather lower, cotton and naval stores without notable change.

A Generous and Just Tribute.

We find the annexed communication in the latest issue of the Fayetteville Observer, the ablest Whig paper in North Carolina. How nobly it contrasts with the narrow, contracted views which we discover in other quarters—with the views expressed by those who can see no purer motive for a high and noble deed nobly done than that "there is a trick in it." Aye, there is a trick in it—a trick to which generous opponents as well as true friends respond. A trick of which none but an able and a national, and a true man is capable. The trick of honor and sincerity and patriotism. Long may our public men continue in that path—long may they continue to play that sort of trick!

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Messrs. Editors:—The will to do justice to an enemy is a Christian virtue at war with every principle of selfish sagacity and forethought. This feeling, ruling humanity in general, is especially a principle in the theory of the politician. But if ever there was a time when manliness was required in speaking the real sentiment of the heart, it is now. A man bred in the mire of Abolitionism, with every impulse quickened by the views of those around him, with a mind poisoned by the very fount whence it drew its intellectual vigor, has vindicated the rights of the South—has vindicated them not in mere logical deduction of truth from history and the Constitution, but by the indignation and eloquence with which he has rebuked Northern fanaticism, gathering arguments and strength in his position from, we had almost said, sarcasm and invective, the Advocate before the jury, not the Judge upon the bench. 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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and creases, particularly along the right edge where a dark vertical strip is visible. There is no text or other markings on the page.



